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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/581,983	06/07/2006	Pietro Baita	FE 6150 (US)	7220	
	34872 7590 03/18/2009 Basell USA Inc.			EXAMINER	
Delaware Corporate Center II 2 Righter Parkway, Suite #300			LU, C CAIXIA		
Wilmington, Dl			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
			1796		
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE	
			03/18/2009	PAPER	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/581,983	BAITA ET AL.
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit
	Caixia Lu	1796
The MAILING DATE of this communication ap Period for Reply	pears on the cover sheet with the c	correspondence address
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPL WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING D. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1. after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period. - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statut Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tir I will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from te, cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. nely filed the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).
Status		
Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>02 F</u> This action is FINAL . 2b) ☑ This 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowed closed in accordance with the practice under	is action is non-final. ance except for formal matters, pro	
Disposition of Claims		
4) Claim(s) 1-5 and 7-15 is/are pending in the ap 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdra 5) Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) Claim(s) 1-4 and 7-15 is/are rejected. 7) Claim(s) 5 is/are objected to. 8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/o Application Papers 9) The specification is objected to by the Examin 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) acceptable and acceptable acceptable and acceptable and acceptable acceptable and acceptable acceptable acceptable and acceptable ac	er. cepted or b) □ objected to by the	
Applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the E	ction is required if the drawing(s) is ob	jected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119		
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority document 2. Certified copies of the priority document 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority application from the International Bureat * See the attached detailed Office action for a list	nts have been received. Its have been received in Applicationity documents have been received au (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	ion No ed in this National Stage
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail D: 5) Notice of Informal F 6) Other:	ate

Application/Control Number: 10/581,983 Page 2

Art Unit: 1796

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on February 2, 2009 has been entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. Claims 1-4 and 6-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chiba (JP 63075009 A) in view of Korvenoja et al. (US 5,204,303).

Chiba teaches conducting ethylene and an α-olefin copolymerization in two stages, wherein a low molecular weight ethylene polymer is prepared in the first stage in the presence of a internal electron donor polysiloxane containing Ziegler catalyst and molecular weight modifier of hydrogen, after the ethylene polymer from the first stage polymerization is mixed with a glycol ether, a second stage ethylene polymerization is then conducted to provide a high molecular weight ethylene polymer (last three lines of page 6, pages 8-11, and Example 1 of pages 16-18). Based on the molecular weight distribution (Mw/Mn) ranging from 12 to 26 listed in the Table of pages 21 and 22, one would have expected the corresponding MIF/MIP to be in the range of the instant claims.

Application/Control Number: 10/581,983 Page 3

Art Unit: 1796

It is noted that Chiba does not expressly teach (i) conducting the polymerization in a gas phase polymerization, and (ii) internal electron donors besides polysiloxane. However, those limitations are considered conventional in the art. For example, Korvenoja discloses a Ziegler catalyst with various internal electron donors including ester and THF (col. 4, lines 26-36) for producing ethylene homopolymers or copolymers in a gas phase polymerization with enhanced regularities and desired densities.

Thus, it would have been obvious to a skilled artisan at the time the invention was made to employ gas phase polymerization process and the internal electron donor disclosed in Korvenoja to Chiba's ethylene polymerization process to conduct the multistage ethylene polymerization with increased catalytic activity and steric selectivity, improved mechanical properties of the ethylene polymers and productivity and in the absence of any showing criticality and unexpected results.

Allowable Subject Matter

3. Claim 5 is objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

As correctly indicated by Applicants in the Remarks, Chiba only teaches the use of a glycol external electron donor and expressly teaches away any other fresh external electron donors such as those disclosed in claim 5.

Response to Arguments

4. Applicant's arguments and Amendments filed February 2, 2009 have been fully considered.

Art Unit: 1796

First of all, it is noted that Chiba expressly disclose copolymerization ethylene with an α -olefin in the second stage of polymerization (lines 1-3 from the end of page 6), and the examiner apologizes for inadvertently overlooked Chiba's teaching.

Secondly, applicants correctly indicated that Chiba's ethylene polymerization process is not a gas phase polymerization process, Chiba's polymerization process is a slurry polymerization process instead. However, conducting ethylene polymerization in gas phase is conventional and such is exemplified in Korvenoja (col. 8, line 28-38). Thus, it would have been obvious of conduct Chiba's two stage polymerization in gas phase in order to avoid using large amount of solvent and thus lower the cost.

Thirdly, Applicants again argue that Korvenoja teaches away from the present claims because Korvenoja discloses the procatalyst is useful for the preparation of ethylene having a narrow molecular weight distribution, whereas, the ethylene polymers described in the claimed process have a broad molecular weight distribution. The broad molecular weight distributions of Chiba's ethylene polymer compositions are due to the low and high molecular weight fractions of ethylene polymers prepared in the first and second stage respectively. Even when a catalyst provide polyolefin with narrow molecular weight distribution is used in Chiba's process, a bimodal polyolefin with a high molecular weight fraction and a low molecular weight fraction would produced, and such bimodal polyolefin are always expected to have broad molecular distribution as long as the difference between the high and low molecular weight fractions are sufficiently large. That is, it is irrelevant whether the Ziegler catalyst provide polyolefin with narrow molecular weight distribution. Contrary to applicants' assertion that Korvenoja teach

Application/Control Number: 10/581,983 Page 5

Art Unit: 1796

away from Chiba's process, Korvenoja's catalyst composition can used in Chiba's ethylene polymerization process to provide an ethylene polymer with bimodal molecular weight distribution which is always expected to be broad.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Caixia Lu whose telephone number is (571) 272-1106. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David Wu can be reached on (571) 272-1114. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Caixia Lu/ Primary Examiner Art Unit 1796